

RUSSIANS BREAK PLOT TO REVOLT

Members of the Douma Among Those Implicated in Conspiracies.

SEVERAL ARRESTED AT SECRET MEETING

Social Democratic Association Has Been Active as Anti-War Party.

Petrograd, Nov. 22.—The police have discovered a revolutionary plot in which several members of the Douma are implicated, according to a semi-official announcement. Several arrests have been made. The semi-official statement says:

"At the beginning of the war most of the Russian people, conscious of the necessity of defending the dignity and integrity of the fatherland, were unanimous in assisting the authorities in the accomplishment of the tasks in the operations of war. An altogether different attitude was observed by some members of the social democratic association, who continued an activity aiming at the downfall of the Russian state and the speedy realization of revolutionary plans."

"On November 17 the police discovered that a meeting of the said conspiracy was to be held in a house in Viborg Road, eight miles from Petrograd. A detachment of police arrived on the scene and found there eleven persons, including the following members of the Douma: MM. Petrovsky, Badayev, Neorandoff, Samoiloff and Chagoff."

"There being no doubt as to the anti-government object of the conference, the members of the meeting were arrested after a search, with the exception of the members of the Douma, who were released."

DEPLORES DANISH HATE FOR GERMANS

Karen Michaelis Contends They Are Most Tender-Hearted People on Earth.

Hamburg, Nov. 22.—The "Correspondent" prints a letter from the Danish writer Karen Michaelis, author of "The Dangerous Age," in which she condemns the feeling of hatred against Germany so rife in Denmark and in the minds of the younger generation there. She says that both Germany and Austria have always admired and acknowledged the treasures which little Denmark possesses in art and literature, and she says Germany has at all times received Danish visiting Germany with open arms.

She explains that for years she traveled in Germany and Austria and had never met with a single indication of the alleged element of barbarism in the national make-up of the German and Austrian character.

"On the contrary, there is no nation on earth that is fundamentally so tender hearted and so possessed of a fellow feeling so pronounced as is the German nation."

Official Reports of French War Office

Paris, Nov. 22.—The following official communication was issued to-night:

"Today there was a violent bombardment of Ypres, during which the market place and the Town Hall were destroyed."

"In the region of Soissons and Vailly there was rather strong cannonading. There is nothing to report from the other parts of the front."

The following official communication was given out earlier in the day:

"The day of the 21st was calm upon the whole front. In Belgium, as in the region from Arras to the Oise, there were only intermittent cannonades. Our artillery evidenced in general more activity than that of the enemy. Our batteries succeeded in demolishing many lines of German trenches. The enemy worked elsewhere to construct new ones in the rear."

"The day was equally calm upon the Aisne, in the Champagne, as well as in the Argonne, upon the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges."

German-Austrian Official Reports

Berlin (by wireless to London), Nov. 22.—An official communication issued to-day by the German General Staff Headquarters says:

"In the eastern war theatre the situation remains unchanged. In Poland we still are fighting for victory. The fighting south of Plock and at Zestochowa continues."

Vienna (via Amsterdam to London), Nov. 22.—An official announcement issued by the Austrian General Staff to-day says:

"In the southern war theatre powerful Austrian forces have crossed the Kolubara River, but the Serbians are resisting in several well chosen fortified positions."

"In the last two days captured 2,440 prisoners. The number of Serbians captured since November 6 totals 13,000."

BANK TO ENGAGE IN WAR SUPPLY TRADE?

Vanderlip Said To Be Head of Syndicate Formed to Do Business with Russia.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—John B. Gray, of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Fuller & Gray, who was alleged in the impeachment trial of former Governor William L. Sulzer to have invested, in stock, \$17,000 of the campaign money contributed for Sulzer's election, left San Francisco on the Pacific Mail liner Siberia to-day for Petrograd, where Gray was loath to give out details of the purpose of his journey to the Russian capital, but intimated that a syndicate of New York bankers, dominated by the National City Bank, of which Frank A. Vanderlip is president, had been formed to sell American war material and supplies to Russia, and that he was going to Petrograd to act as the syndicate's representative.

He declined to give the names of the members of the syndicate, pleading he was not authorized to do so, but referred to Captain John Morley Campbell, of Tarrytown; W. W. Cohen, of 45 Broadway, New York, and Lewis W. Strayer, of Washington, as persons permitted to talk.

CHOLERA CROSSES GERMAN BORDER

Paris, Nov. 22.—Several cases of cholera are reported in Prussia and Upper Silesia, according to a Havas Agency dispatch from Basel, Switzerland. Two deaths from the disease have occurred in those districts.

WAR LEVELS CASTE IN GERMAN ARMY

Officers and Men Fraternize—Famous Troops Hard Hit—Enemy No Longer Underrated in Fatherland, Where Long War Is Expected.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—One of the most interesting, and, to a good American, gratifying features of the war is the apparent democratizing effect on Germany, which it already seems to be having, with the possibility of far-reaching results in recasting the whole caste system, if it lasts long enough. To one who knew the peace time gulf that divided the officer caste from the rank and file it came as a distinct shock to see an officer and a private walking down the Friedrichstrasse together—not such a rare sight now—or a party of officers and non-coms cabbaging in Unter den Linden. One notices, too, that young lieutenants have shed their to Americans—seeming snobbish manner along with their full dress uniforms, and that officers, even the crusty colonels and imposing looking generals, now unbend and return the salutes of their inferiors with a new spirit of cordiality.

In the field the change of heart that has come over German militarism is even more striking. Bullet and shell are quick and efficient levers of artificial rank, and the man-to-man basis is soon reached under fire. Men turning from the front to the rear, the bullying disciplinarian of peace days, speak affectionately of their fallen officers, and in some cases with surprising familiarity. As a typical instance, the following is a remark made by a group of wounded soldiers from around Verdun, and one of them told how their captain had fallen and how his men had cried when they picked him up dead, concluding: "He was a fine fellow" ("ein guter Kerl"). Such a phrase in the mouth of a private would have been a high crime in July. Another, a sergeant, started a fruitless theme of discussion by remarking: "Our company has had seven commanders since the war started. I led it for a while—till I got this," pointing to his arm in a sling. Signs are not wanting that the common people are coming into their own—even in the army—in the not distant future if the casualty lists continue with the same ratio of officers to men.

Facing the Facts.

The end of the third month of war sees a still united Germany, now thoroughly realizing that it is in for a hard fight, but undiscouraged and confident of winning in the end, though it can last a long while yet, "as many soldiers returning from the front have told me. They reflect the general opinion, and there is no longer any attempt, even in print, to underestimate their opponents' strength."

Stories emanating from allied sources of "flights between Bavarian and Prussian soldiers" or "disaffection in South Germany" may safely be consigned to the scrap heap, however. The traditional ill-feeling between Bavarian and Prussian has been temporarily at least, shelved by the common desire to "beat the English." A Prussian Foreign Office official remarked to me: "The Bavarians are now fighting at the post of honor—against the English in the north."

It is significant that to be sent against the English is now considered an honor, the greatest that can come to the lucky regiment or division corps—the order greeted with cheers by the men who are "congratulated" by their "less fortunate" brothers in arms on their chance of having a go at the English. Soldiers returning hot from the front speak mostly with a note of pity of the "misguided Belgians, led astray and then betrayed by the British"; of their French foes they speak not unkindly and sometimes with admiration. "They're putting up a game resistance," "They aren't such a bad sort," "They're human beings, same as we are," and "Some of them are fine, brave fellows," were comments which I was at first surprised to hear from German soldiers. Even against the Russians there is no very marked bitterness of sentiment.

English the "Arch Foe."

But the English! They are regarded as the real arch-foe. There is no doubt in any German's mind, layman or soldier, with whom I have talked that Germany has had an unwelcome war forced upon her as a result of a conspiracy engineered and instigated by England, personified by the "cold, snake-like Grey," and feeling runs accordingly. "A war to the finish between England and Germany" is the way it looks through German eyes. The Belgians, and even France, are regarded as more sinned against than sinning. They could probably have peace at a bargain price to-morrow if they would allow themselves to be used as a thoroughfare for the German invasion. In all these engagements the Austrians invariably were repulsed with heavy losses.

In no case, except at road section No. 708, south of Gutchevo, have the Austrians succeeded in storming our positions, which have not been rendered impregnable by many years of work, as the Austrian reports pretend. The Austrians only took our positions after we evacuated them, and often it required much time to occupy these evacuated positions.

"At Valjevo, for instance, their patrols only entered forty-eight hours after the city had been entirely evacuated. That is why the Austrians have in no case been able to take much war material."

"The morale of our troops is excellent. We have convincing proof of this in the losses suffered by the Austrians in the last fighting. On November 6 the enemy left 1,000 bodies on the battlefield near Shabots. On November 6 more than 2,500 were killed and many others taken prisoners near Medvedevo. On November 14 the enemy had 1,000 men killed or wounded near Soublin."

"Our list of captures up to the present comprises seventy guns, forty machine guns, 10,000 prisoners. The bombardment of Belgrade continues. As in the past, the Austrians bombard the city, and not the fortress, which has no military value. They do not even spare humanitarian institutions, such as hospitals, churches, schools, libraries, etc."

London, Nov. 22.—The Serbians are making a stand against the Austrians in well chosen fortified positions on the Kolubara River, but as the Austrians command superior forces and Serbia is without allies near enough to offer her assistance, it seems apparent that unless other Balkan states come into the war Serbia faces defeat.

KAISER WILL RETURN TO OPEN REICHSTAG

London, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from the Hague says Emperor William has decided to return to Berlin soon, to be present when the Reichstag opens. The correspondent adds that instructions have been issued to those in charge of the Emperor's Berlin castle to prepare it for a long sojourn there by him.

By way of contrast, the Germans regard their own compact unity, organization and discipline for justification of their hope of ultimate victory; and whatever may be one's private opinion as to the justice of the cause, the white, blue, orange, yellow and purple papers put out by the warring press bureaus for neutral consumption, the perfect team work of the German people is impressive, and one is inclined to believe those who tell him that all classes, including the Socialists, are squarely behind their Kaiser in the war, while such phrases as "to the last drop of blood" do not sound so much like mere rhetoric as they once did. One gets an overwhelming impression here that all the people are filled with a common purpose, and that the whole nation is a smoothly-running, efficient fighting machine for what its individuals apparently honestly believe their self-preservation; also that the "machine" will "take a lot of stopping."

The heavy price of the war in blood, however, becomes more obvious every day in the increasing signs of mourning. Black gowns and crepe veils seem likely to be the prevailing fashion for half the women in Germany this winter, and even more next spring. The large percentage of women in mourning is especially noticeable not only in Berlin, but in such cities as Munich, Magdeburg, Dresden and Cologne. In the streets, shops, restaurants, even theatres—black everywhere. The wearers, with a curious stoicism, look as if they regarded their crepe as a badge of distinction, seemingly proud of the fact that son or husband or brother has "died the hero's death for the Fatherland," as the curious, large-type, two-inch display advertisements, which are now full-page, and sometimes two and three page features of all German newspapers, quaintly phrase it.

A bizarre feature of Berlin life, as of other large cities, is the number of wounded officers and men seen in public, in various stages of convalescence. Drop in at the Palm Lounge of the Adlon for 5 o'clock tea—if you are not afraid of being taken for an Englishman—or coffee, if you prefer to play radio and you will see a handsome young lieutenant in the full dress uniform of a crack Hussar regiment, his head swathed in bandages. Strolling down Unter den Linden, you will meet a dozen officers in as many minutes, some with their arms in black slings, others limping along with canes. If their heads are still closely shaved you can tell that they have just come back from the field hospital.

French Wine for Berlin.

To one who has been in both London and Berlin since the war started an interesting contrast in national temperaments and methods is offered by the fact that in Germany there is no organized or unorganized counterparty to the "war on Germany's trade" movement in England; nor is the German press pushing any propaganda to induce the public to boycott the goods of the enemy's manufacture. For example, Russian cigarettes and well known English brands are still freely sold here; and while London put a ban on Pilsener and Munich beer simultaneously with the declaration of war, even German officers continue to net on the theory that discretion is the better part of patriotism, and continue to call for French brands of champagne in preference to the indifferent native product.

Bordeaux and burgundies have not been stricken from the wine lists, and even the Crown Prince issued an appeal to the public to send their "loved ones" in the field such un-Germanic beverages as rum and cognac. Incidentally, the Crown Prince's appeal caused something of a teapot tempest in German temperance circles, and occasioned the nearest approach to criticism of war that the war has been in progress. It took the form of a letter from the distinguished and many titled head of the United German Temperance Societies to the Crown Prince, asking if the had solicited shipments of "alcoholic beverages" to the troops in the field. This drew a reply from his imperial highness that the report was quite true, but that "alcoholic beverages" were wanted not for their pleasurable effect, but for their medicinal value in cases of colds and other ailments incident to life in rain-soaked trenches.

SERVIANS FIND ODDS TOO GREAT

But Fight Hard as They Retire Before Advancing Austrians.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The following official Serbian statement has been received by the Havas Agency from Nish:

"Our troops received the order to fall back for strategic reasons on positions they now occupy. The retreat was accomplished in perfect order, in accordance with the plans drawn up beforehand."

"There was not during this movement a battle between our troops and the Austrians, but there were several severe engagements, notably near Papachnitz, Kouritchitz, Michar, Jevrematz, Smederevo, Baina, Bachtroost and Soublin. In all these engagements the Austrians invariably were repulsed with heavy losses."

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SEEKING A NEW BALKAN LEAGUE

Triple Entente Powers Urging Another Agreement of Small States.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Bucharest, Nov. 20.—Since the beginning of the war Bucharest has been the centre of persistent efforts to re-construct the Balkan League. At the outset Serbia and Greece were entirely opposed to making any concessions to Bulgaria, and Bulgaria herself appeared to be entirely in the hands of the Austrians.

Talat Bey's visit here, ostensibly to discuss the question of the Egean Isles with Greece, in reality had for its object the conclusion of a Turco-Rumanian-Bulgarian entente against Russia. From the outset Talat Bey saw it would be impossible to draw Rumania into any such combination, and he himself advised it would be better for Turkey to remain outside of hostilities.

After the battle of Lemberg Bulgarian sentiment underwent a slight modification and further efforts were made in the direction of reconstituting the Balkan League, but without success.

It is now known here that the powers of the Triple Entente are working in the same direction, and so far from any obstacles being raised in Bucharest, Rumania will counsel both Serbia and Greece to accept the advice of the entente powers. It is realized that the efforts of the Triple Entente would be powerfully aided by an understanding among the Balkan States, that the intervention of Turkey would be nullified and the advance of Austria into Serbia would be impeded.

Without such an accord, should Bulgaria range herself on the side of Austria, the military forces of both Greece and Rumania, instead of affording help to the Entente powers, would be obliged to confront Turkish and Bulgarian armies.

The present Bulgarian Ministry is keenly alive to this situation.

Paris, Nov. 22.—According to news received at Athens to-day from Constantinople, says a dispatch to the Havas News Agency, a large part of the Turkish garrison at Adrianople has been transported to Trebizond, Asiatic Turkey, where the soldiers have pillaged the stores of Christians. Three south of the Christians are reported to have been killed.

The "Politiken" reports that the suburbs of Tangier, Morocco, are in the hands of Moslem rebels. French troops, the newspaper says, are being sent to Morocco.

Advices from Sofia, Bulgaria, say that the defeated Serbian army will try to make its last stand at Kragevatz, a Serbian town sixty miles directly from the Persian mountain tribes are making raids into Turkish territory and inflicting heavy losses on the Russian troops.

Special correspondents report that the Persian mountain tribes are making raids into Turkish territory and inflicting heavy losses on the Russian troops.

Three Christians Killed

And Many Stores Pillaged

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Haan's Restaurant

13 Park Row
SHELL FISH specials at very moderate prices, and without any sacrifice of the superior food, superlative cooking and excellent service for which this restaurant has long been famous.
Music

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Beginning this morning and continuing Tuesday & Wednesday

A Most Important Sale involving 1,000 pairs of

Men's Shoes at \$3.95

Sold regularly at \$5 and \$6 per pair.

¶ All of this season's models—a total of ten different button and lace styles—in mahogany and tan Russia calf, patent coltskin, black vici kid and gun metal calf; as well as the newest novelty in men's footwear, a combination shoe, with gun metal calf vamp and imported gray cloth tops, made on a new English last, which is singularly attractive in its lines.

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